

Preface

The former orderly officers of the regimental staff 4.09.95.91. Regts., the Lords of Scotti I, Hammer and Löwen have taken great pains to give the following brief overview of the military activities of the 4.G.F.A.Rgts. put down in world peace.

On behalf of all comrades, to whom the joys and sorrows of the war years are called to mind again as they read this little booklet, I would like to take this opportunity to send them heartfelt thanks.

It was the years of greatest imprisonment and uncertainty, immediately after the revolution and the lost war, when this work had to be done within the few off-duty hours. When compiling the systems, I found the officials and employees of the 4.G. F.A. Rgts. and helpful to the Aftenverwaltung des Gardeforps in a way worth mentioning.

So be this book, written by and for comrades, to uphold the comradeship and the memory of our common deeds, of which we are proud of the lost war and want to be.

We shall have a new reason to commemorate in gratitude and love our dear dead, who, true to their oath of allegiance, love their lives for king and fatherland, for emperor and empire.

But when we leave diejer commemorative sheets, we also want to remind ourselves of all our dear comrades who follow the story of the cin {o with us 4.6.3.1.Rgts. have survived up to the present day and are still called upon to work with us on the reg discovery of the German fatherland.

"We are not separated by rank or status, we are united by love for the fatherland."

Potsdam, March 1, 1921. Frhr. von Braun, Oberstleutnant a. D

Table of Contents.

[not included]

Years of Peace of the Regiment 1899—1914.

Establishment of the regiment: Durd Allerhöhefte Krabinettsordre of March 25, 1899, a reorganization of the field artillery was ordered, which the 4th Guards Field Art. Regt. fine foundation deserves.

Outline:

It was raised by surrendering 3 driving and 2 riding batteries of the 2nd Guards FA Regt. with the addition of a horse battery of the Baden field type. Regts. No. 14, and consisted of a driving (I.) department and a riding (R.) department until October 1st, 1913.

On this day the cavalry detachment was disbanded, its batteries were handed in closed and became the 1st tip. Bttr. to the 1.6.Fa.Rgt., the 2nd tip. Bttr. to the Fa.Rgt.3, the 8th tip. Bttr. to the Ta.Rgt.10.

The newly formed I. Battalion, consisting of 3 mobile batteries of the 4th (previously 2nd/2nd G. Company Rgt.), the newly formed 5th and the 6th (previously 6th/ 1.0.Fa.Ngt.). In this Gorm the regiment went to war in 1914.

Material: When it was founded in 1899, the regiment was equipped with the "96" field gun. In 1905 it received the Feldfanone 96 n/a, which was equipped with a tube turret and suction tube.

Regimental Romance: During Council peacetime found the following commanders on a fine spit:

ØH. 1899 to Apr. 1903 Oberst von Graffen, Apr. 1903 to Apr. 1909 Oberft Frhr. or Neukichen gen. Nyvenheim,

Apr. 1909 bis June 1909 Oberstl. Rudolph, June 1909 to Jan. 1914 Oberft Gronau, Jan. 1914 bis Aug. 1914 Oberftl. by Bernuth.

Peace Structure: Gardeforps,

2nd Guards Infantry Division, 2nd Guards Company Brigade, 4th Guards Company Regiment

War years 1914-1918.

Campaign against Frantreid from August 11, 1914 to April 16, 1915 as part of the 2nd Guards Infantry Division.

The march into Frantreid until the drive of movement froze. August 11 to September 12, 1914.

2nd to 8th August 1914: Жай) Days of unheard of tension began on 2nd August 1914 the mobilization of the German army city. As everywhere else, the early days of Mobilmac went smoothly.

11th to 13th August: Rail transport of the regiment from Wildpark station near area south of Elfenborn, Musladung on 13.8. at Biittgenbad station, in the Verjammlungsraum before the 2nd Army (von Bülow), to which the Gardeforps was assigned. After the assembly, the 2nd Army begins its advance.

14 August: march behind the 1st Guards Infantry Division from Weismes to Rabiers, I. Dept. Stoumont; Rgts.Stab and П. image Rabiers.

15 August: 2nd Guards Inf. Div. marching to the right of the 1st Guards Inf Div., march from Rahiers to Filot. Local accommodation: Rgts.Stab and П. in Filot, I. Ferme Miffoule near Ferrieres.

August 16th: March on to Terwagnes. Local assistance: Rgts.-Staff and II. Modave, I. Termagnes.

August 17: Rest day.

18 August: Continue march near Modave via Huy (Meuse crossing at Wanze). Orts-lintertuft: Rgts.Stab and П. Haneche, I. Acosse.

19 August Enemy retreats in front of 2nd Army front. Weitermarfh bis Uische-en-Refail (Ngts.Stab, I. Dept.) and Noville (П. Dept.). In Aische the inhabitants were shot out of their houses.

13

August 20th. Contact with the enemy is achieved. Continue to Gemblour (Rgts.Stab and П.) or Grand-Manil (L).

August 21: Further march in towards Auvelais a. i.e. Sambre, шей ii) Namur. The one from the enemy. swept Sambre section falls through Gardeforps and 10.91.8. (right) are taken. Towards noon the batteries are in position north of Auvelais. The 1st battle De: begins. In the course of the afternoon ЮBen 4th Guards Infantry Brigade with 11/4th Guards Felda. through the burning Yauvelais and gain a brew pot on the south bank of the Sambre.

22 August: Bor Hellwerden followed by I batteries. and get into firing position immediately behind the infantry line. Continuation of the attack, which was decided in our favor at noon. Follow-up steam, in which the Rgts.-. Commander Oberftleutnant von Bernuth in the firing position of the 5th Battalion near Aifemont falls. Major von Bentivegni takes command of the regiment. Bivouac near cement, Berlufte des 21., 22.8.: killed 2, used. 17 man,

August 23-24: The pursuit of the rapidly retreating enemy is swept away. On 23.8. the area of St. Girard is reached in a brisk pursuit battle, Florennes on the 24th.

August 25th. Contact with the enemy is lost. Continue to Cerfontaine. Lieutenant Lieutenant von Kraufe takes over command of the regiment.

August 26th: Further march to Ohain (Ngts.Stab and T.) or Wallers Trelun (IL). crossing the Belgian-French border.

27 August: March to Cour-Farour (Rgts.Stab and 1.) or Sommeron (IL) south of Qa Capelle.

28 August: Deployment of the 2nd Guards Inf. in the area north of ?a-6apeΠe against an attack expected from the south. When this did not happen, march on south to near Erloy on the Oise, where the local bimat is.

Battle of St. Quentin.

29th and 30th Auguff: On the 29th on the march further south, received the Worhut, at Melher the 2nd BH. marched, near the village of Voulpaix fire and war from the west direction. The division devastated, but soon {aden enemy shells came in from the east and south-east, causing the batteries to return to fire. A violent bang begins.

14

The batteries unfolded an active, varied force against the tough enemy, dented heavy infantry counter-attacks, supported by well-directed artillery, jig by our observation positions

(2. Bttr.) approach seriously. With Einbrud) the darkness falls silent.

30 August: On 30.8. After the disappearance of the morning fog there, the gun pounding revives with great violence. Around noon the enemy gives way guriid. The battle is won. Berlujte on August 29 and 30: 13 men killed, wk. Capt. Engelhardt, Qt. to and from Mills, Rt. d. Ref. Hubrig and 44 men,

August 31st: The troops, exhausted by marches and rampage, go over to the Rube and have on August 31st. rest day. Rgts.Stab and I. in Voulpaig, P. in Laigny.

September 1st: march on in the southern direction via Marle to the Ebouleau area. In the afternoon the order to march on immediately comes. Around 3 o'clock naqis the regiment reached the quarters of Lappion. Marich cableway 33 km.

September 2nd: March continued from Lappion about the troop training ground east of. Siffonne, between Laon and Reims near Roncy, the ridge of the Cote Lorraine will rise. After 36 km march billeted in Montigny west of Reims Bez. Sondery (Π.).

3 September: March forward in the general direction near C Langlames, as village by village, if aud only weakly attacked, must be fired upon. A regular fight ensued around Marfaur as darkness fell. Bivouac at Chaumuzy.

September 4th: Since Reims под) has not fallen, the 2nd Guards Inf Division 6en receives orders to lead the left wing of the 2nd Army, which is advancing further south, against the fortress. Red's batteries. walk on the commanding heights weftlid) Ville Dommange in readying to Ghuge of heavy artillery hauled nearer AP the town. When the news arrived around noon that Reims was in German hands, [e6i the Divifion continued its march south. The regiment moves into local accommodation in Ay, just north of the Marne.

September 5: Onward march, crossing the Marne near Epernay, local accommodation in Bertu beg. Mesnil for oil. 3. Bitr. Bejebi with 2nd Guard Uhlands the dominating height of the mountain Mont Aime south of Vertus.

Battle of the Marne.

6th to 9th September: For 6.9. the 2nd Guards Infantry Division had orders to march via Fere-Champénoife to Marigny-le Grand. 69 family different. A few kilometers south of Bertus, near the village of Morains le Petit, the Borbhut encountered fierce resistance, which forced the Division to develop. The advance guard, 4th Guards Infantry Brigade with 4th Guards Field Assault Regiment. first entered the fight against the north in the many small and larger forests. Fere-Champenoife strong and hard-to-catch enemy, whose artillery soon unleashed

lively activity. However, our infantry and the batteries that followed closely succeeded in pushing the enemy back to Fere-Champénoife. Towards evening, in the fire control, Hptm. Frhr. by and gu Egloffitein, the battery chief of the 6th battery. With Cinbrud) of Darkness, the Batteries obtain Bimat at Clamanges.

September 7: Continuation of the fighting and attack on Fere-Champenoife. The batteries take up positions in the woodland north and north-east of Normée (6 km north-east of Fere-Ch.) and take up the Geuertampf. They suffer severely from enemy shelling. The adjutant of the 1st department, Obert. by Gentil de Lavallade, old, Hptm. Frhr. von Braun, Hptm. von Thun and Ober. von Lipa are wounded. The evening still eludes us in the same positions where the batteries dug themselves in.

8 September: At 4 a.m. bayonet pounded the enemy from 6er Gardeforps and the fih following XП. AR thrown back for him with bloody exhaustion. With light up prungweije the batteries follow and have a powerful effect against the Fere-Champ. retreating enemy. Bivouac at Fere-Champénoife. Lt. v. wounded.

September 9: Continued attack on enemy located south of Fere-Champ. in the forest bags suitable for the defense fo again feitgejekt. After a fierce fight, shaken by the fire from advanced artillery, the enemy is again thrown and pelted with pursuit fire. chief v. Neumann fell as the 4th Battalion advanced. All the more surprising was the order to break off the victorious engagement and retreat across the Marne. The regiment reached Bertus that night. Berlujte in the period from September 6th to 9th. apart from the 3 officers who died and 4 wounded, 8 men died and 13 wounded.

September 10: Ruedmariches is swept away. The Marne is crossed bet Mareuil. Ortsbiwat in Tauxieres-Mutry (Rgts.Stab and 1.) and Mutry П. Oberftleutnant von Schwerin, by A.R.D. to the mdr. of the Rgts. appointed, takes command of the regiment.

September 11th: Next march) in the north, direction to Bergy

(Rgts.Stab and IL), and Bergenay (I.), 2 km south, Reims.

September 12th: Further march to the area of Nauroy БИH. reims The retreat is finished, the enemy is expected at the line reached, in which fid) a protracted patrol should develop. The eren Zealous Crosses zoom here for distribution. (4 for officers and 4 for men.)

The military campaign in France September 13, 1914 to April 16, 1915.

General situation: After the strategic retreat of the German armies to the chosen new base line was completed, they protested against French attacks, which once sought to break through the German center (say at Craonne) and also to encircle the German right wing. The result was a rapid lengthening of Biele's wing, finally up to the Nordfee.

The Battles at Reims. September 13-29, 1914.

September 13: On the heights south of Reims the observation posts report enemy movement.

14 September: The enemy feels weak against our front while attacking the left nearby corps (X. 21.9.) [фат]. The P Department under Major p. Bentivegni will be at the X.U.R. imprisoned (Detahement Steinmeb) and resigns on 21.9. back to the regiment.

September 15: The 1st Division is also withdrawn and placed at the disposal of the 13th Division.

September 16: T. Detachment along with subordinate 4/2nd Guards Felda. Regiment are thrown in at Ferme Les Gomelles between Nauroy and Prungay.

17

September 17-18: Expansion of battery positions, little combat activity.

September 19-23: The 2nd Guards Infantry Division is relieved and prepared as a corps reserve between Caurel-les Lavannes-Berru.

September 24th: Gie airs on September 24th. the 1st Garde-Inf.-Division from its position at Witry les Reims and sets up [14] there on the 25th.

September 26: Attack on Betheny and Neuville, followed by encirclement of the enemy, who drew all available forces to the north wing. The enemy is putting up tough resistance and causing considerable casualties with fine shell fire (6th Btr. 5 men dead, 20 wounded). The villages are not won

27th to 28th September: The positions are prepared for sustained defense. Losses from 12 to 28 September: 5 men killed, 25 men wounded.

29 September to 2 October O обес: The Gardeforps is withdrawn and brought to the right wing endangered by the encirclement in the Bapaume area. The 4th Guards Field Art. Rgt. received on 29.9. In the afternoon he gave the order to leave immediately and rushed to Bapaume via Amifontaine (local bivouac on September 29th), Chambry near Laon (local bivouac on September 30th), Bellenglise (billet on October 1st), where it was on October 2nd. arrived at noon. March drag 145 km in three times 24 hours. The absence of field kitchens was particularly noticeable on this march. Despite the great exhaustion of man and horse, the batteries were still hard north of Bapaume with the front close to the NW by mid-afternoon. injected.

3rd to 6th October: Эп Зійдідет battle, the enemy wing, already swung in to the encirclement, is thrown back. On 10/3 becomes the village of Achiet le Petit, on 4.10. Pufieux of the 2nd Garde-Inf.-Div. taken. 2m 5.10. Enemy resistance strengthened near the village of Hébuterne, which was also occupied on October 6th. not taken. The infantry in particular suffered heavy losses from French shellfire.

7 October: breathing pause.

October 8-13: The 6th Army, to which we jekt belong, attacks, initially with the тейен wing. The 2nd Guards Infantry Division has to join the attack if it finds a fine effect near the south. Nothing to do with that. Жерішйе from October 3rd to 13th, 1914: Killed 1 man, wounded 13 men.

18

Footsteps at Pusieur and Bucquoi (in the Urfois). October 14 to December 16, 1914.

13 October to 14 December 1914: After 6er on 8.10. The attack of the 6th Army, which had begun, had failed to move the stiffened front line, spades were grabbed and people began to move in the line they had reached. The positional struggle began. The er en shelters were built. poor in comparison to the civil engineering works of the lect war years, gun emplacements more or less fanned (ici in 6en ground. Sham installations were erected. Greater importance was attached to the expansion of the observation sites. In order to maintain closer contact with the infantry, each battery dispatched a trench patrol forward daily. A clever sequence of replacements was carried out gradually and gradually in order to keep the troops fresh when they were ready to fight. The combat activity time was low in the section discussed here, caused by a shortage of ammunition on both sides. It was limited to barrage and raiding fire on positions and shelters. Berlufte from 13.10. to 12/15/1914: 2 men killed, 22 men wounded.

15 December: The 2nd Guards Infantry Division is pushed out of its position and joins the Plettenberg Army Reserve in the Douai area.

December 16: March of the 4th Guards Field Art. Regt. after fine peace and quiet Dorignies-Douai.

December 17, 1914 to January 9, 1915: rest in Dorignies-Douai. Delivery of 2 platoons of the 4th battery to new formations. On the 1st day of Christmas Fefig-Service in the church of St. Pierre gu Douai in the presence of His Majesty the Raifer.

Battles in Champagne. January 10 to February 5, 1915.

January 10-11: Regiment loaded and transported by rail near Challenger area (Champagne) to 3rd Army. Accommodation: Rgts.Stab and I. in Liry, П. in Monthois and Challengerange.

Location: By December 1914, the 4th Franconian Army was rushing through the left limb of the German angular position in Champagne—Бтефен. Urtillery fire, here first called Irommel fire, prepared the attacks, which, despite the tenacity of the defenders, had only minor local successes.

January 12th to February 5th: Rgts.Stab and I. Corps refereee (YШ. A.K.) tomm but until our departure on February 3rd. not gum edging.

The P Division, assigned to the 15th R.D. of YШ. Res. Corps is pinned down as an artillery group by Braun south of Rouvroy. (Position fights.) They participated with good success on 3.2. carried out attack on the dominating height 191 north of Maffiges (supply of the position). Casualties from 10.1. to 5.2.: Missing. Lt. by Berge-Herrndorff and 8 men. Rgts.HQ and I. are on 3.2., П. Dept. on 5.2. with rail transport to area south often. Douai brought and become army refereee. Rgts.Stab and П. in Auberchicourt, I. in Aniche.

Rest period south of Douai from February 6th to 16th.

February 6th to 16th: The regiment stays in these Unterfinjten until February 16th, 2015.

February 17th to 18th: Bwed's replacement of the 1st Garde-Feldart.-Rgts. the batteries march on 17.2. as far as the Bapaume region, on the 18th entering the well-known Bucquoi-Puifieur sector.

Position battles at Puifieur and Bucquoi (in the Artois). February 18 to March 25, 1915.

February 18 to March 23: battles without special events. No Berlujte. Delivery of 2 fully equipped batteries for setting up new formations. The batteries are then fully equipped with 4 vessels.

March 24: Council. is by F.A. Regiment 103 relieved and marched to Gougecourt (fw. Cambrai), it fought from March 25 to 29. located in local accommodation.

March 30-31: Loading of the Council. in Cambrai and Babhntransportnachdem Alsace.

Rest period in Alsace from April 1 to 16, 1915.

April 1 to 16: Accommodation: Rgts.Stab Markolsheim, I. Heidolsheim, Ohnenheim, Bogheim, П. Marfolsheim, Grossenheim. In addition to the general training, especially marching and letter exercises are carried out.

20

p. Section.

The campaign against Russia from May 1st to September 18th, 1915.

Location: Deployment of 10 infantry and 2 cavalry div. 11th Army Madenfen in Galicia and preparations for the breakthrough of the Ruffiid front gwifden Tarnow and Gorlice.

April 17th to 22nd: Overloading in Rappolsweiler and rail transport to Western Galicia. The transports of the Gardetorps were carried out to the Berz veil of the Endgiels treug and across Germany. Unloading at the Ёipiшina station of the Kratau—Laronw railway line, 50 km ftl. Kraków.

23rd to 27th April: Dienachund after arriving formations of the Rgts. were up to 27.4. gathered near Plavna in the Bida valley about 4 km south of the town of Cieztowice. We are in the northern foothills of the Bestides. The mountain country with few fine and {ecen paths places high demands on the horse equipment. Wustaufeh zu | фюрren baggage vehicles against Panjewagen.

28 April to 1 May: In-depth reconnaissance of 6er regiment divided section feel. Ciegtowice. Outstanding observation points (forest rocks) provide a comprehensive overview. Bon the batteries of the Rgts. 4 are deployed to the south and north of the Walbhehe, while 2 (the 2nd and 6th) are deployed to directly accompany the infantry attack on 1 May. position just behind the snfantry line the night before the storm. The deployment of the 11th Army went smoothly, undisturbed by the enemy. The stormtroopers in their initial positions, ready to jump, on the night of May 1st and 2nd.

The breakthrough battle of Gorlice-Tarnow and the stamp of success. May 2-8, 1915.

2 May: 11th Army attack: Artillery of all calibers rained down detailed, withering fire on enemy positions for hours. Violent impacts of the heaviest vertical fire vessels shook the naturally strong Gtiikpuntte and baftion-like built mountain tops (height 405). The advanced belt batteries dealt with machine gunfire at close range and broke local resistance. At 10 a.m. new the

21

Infantry with blind bayonet from their trenches and after furger time had taken the et e enemy position and taken thousands of prisoners. Next came the batteries of the infantry pressing after the enemy, with the Assault Forces, drawn by the infantry, advancing in the front line. The chase only comes on when it's dark.

May 3: Continuation of the attack. Near pushing back enemy. Borpoften Attack on the 2nd main position in the Olszyn-Lipie-Höhe line, which was taken in the evening after heavy bombardment.

May 4th: On May 4th is thrown against the enemy near Olpiny with the use of the assault guns and forced to retreat behind the Wisloka section. Bom 2nd to 4th find 16 km have been traversed. K May 5: March continued near Often without major combat operations. Enemy rear guards are captured by the batteries.

May 6th: On May 6th at noon, Wislofa is reached. The enemy is holding the steep, heavily fortified banks of the river, from where they are attacking the up to 1 km wide lowland area. The attack is launched immediately. With the well-acting artillery fire and the Өciфий and dash of the infantry, the transition across the 80 centimeter deep river was successful without any notable overflow. But the enemy still holds the strong main position. Then the 6th battery under Hptm. von Studniß crossed the river in the face of enemy fire and all difficulties as a baggage train and fired on the enemy trenches at close range, which could no longer be hunted down.

May 7th: The enemy withdraws to the next Fluftal, the Wislok sector. Rear guards force to develop several times. Biwat near Warzyce.

May 8th: Officer patrols found that only rear guards were to the west of Wislot, but that the enemy was hiding on the steep slope of the valley. Preparations for the attack will begin immediately. The batteries move into position south of Bajdy and begin preparatory fire on the enemy trenches and especially on the town of Bratfowta. The infantry forces the passage |1 soon after. Simultaneously with it, the 4th and 6th Bitr. over and open up a [low price on the enemy, who hastily retreats. The fore section ift taken.

May 9-13: During fierce rearguard fighting the enemy succeeds in taking back their pursuer loszulöfen and their defeated units behind Den бан. Өн a width of 130 km follows Madenfen. The division marched in marching columns to Jaroslau am Gan. The march leads via Bonaromwta (9 May), Gmogdzianta (10 May), Hermanomta (11 May) near Hanglowta (12 May). The march route leaves the mountains, on 13.5. The regiment arrives near Mokra Strona, which is already on the plain.

Battle for Jaroslau and crossing the San. May 14-18.

May 14: Enemy outposts are captured on May 14. thrown at Jaroslau (12 km west of Jaroslau). The enemy is holding up stubborn resistance west of the city in old fortifications and wired homesteads.

May 15: The artillery is thrown with all his might at the enemy position, which is taken by the infantry later in the day. The outskirts are reached, Major Vollmer is wounded.

May 16: On the following day the city is taken. The 3rd Guards Infantry Brigade immediately pushes across the San and, throwing assault rifles that have been brought up to their feet, captures a Briid's head. Counterattacks from the north are shattered.

May 17: Under pressure from forces further north across Den Gan, the enemy retreats in the night of May 17-18. back and dig in on the Hutti—Matowisfo line.

May 18th: The 2nd Guards Infantry Division now proceeds to the Dftufer and attacks the enemy position. The batteries sprouted about 1 km from the village of Makowisko and began preparatory fire. Difficult rubber terrain in front of the enemy trenches north of Matowisto and extremely tough, vulnerable defenses brought the attack that had been launched to a standstill. Enemy artillery counterattack has increased significantly.

May 19th to 20th: With complaints about the marching conditions and the regroupings that have become necessary, the attack is not continued.

May 21-22: The Gardetorps is pulled out for other uses. The batteries will be relieved on the 21st and 22nd and move into quarters in Jaroslau.

Fight east of Yaroslau. May 24th to June 13th.

Door the 24.5. If a renewed attack by 11th Army was planned, namely a frontal and flanking attack against Radymno. In addition, the 1st Guards Infantry Division бейітті, which was to attack in a south-eastern direction from the Briidenfopf of Naroslau, while the 2nd Guards Infantry Division was to attack in an easterly direction. on Bobrovka has her left flank gu deden.

May 23: Preparations for the attack and initiation of the batteries.

24th May: Hot fighting for Makowisko, the batteries, which were pressing hard on the enemy, have done their part to ensure a good overflow.

May 25-26: Ən advancing attack takes Bobrowta and Bagrody on 25th, Rorzenica on 26th.

28 May to 8 June: The line reached is expanded and serves as flank protection for the parts of the army advancing further south on Radymno and Prezemysl. The Ruffe runs in violent, ruthless night storms against each position in vain. The attacks on June 1st and 4th were particularly sustained, and died out in the wire obstacles in front of our lines. The case of Prezemysl on 3.6. brought the fighting of the 11th Army to a close on the 6an. But there was fine style. The associations were sorted and all preparations for the 13.6. general attack on the official position. The offensive line of the 2nd Guards Infantry Division is marked by the towns of Tuchla and Fehlbach.

June 9th to 10th: The batteries will be delivered on June 9th. pulled out of their previous positions and on 10.6. on both sides of the Szklo river.

June 11-12: Inventions and zeroing in for attack.

Breakthrough Battle of Lubaczow and Pursuit Vaccination. 13 to 16 Sun.

June 13: After an hour and a half of preparation for fire, the storm begins, which is moving forward smoothly, especially in the case of the 2nd Guards Infantry Division. Cloth soon taken. The batteries rush forward past battalion-type prisoner-benches.

June 14: Midday ift Robylnica-Rusta stormed. On the 14th the trenches west of Wielki Oczy were attacked in vain for a long time

Afternoon succeeds in rolling up from the south. Wielki Ocgý is completely incinerated by the enemy.

June 15th: On the 15th the division meets little resistance in front. and is therefore in a position to subdue the attacked neighboring division with flanking fire. Local Biwat in Drohomysl.

June 16: The enemy is fi) in full retreat to the so-called Grodefftellung, the position in front of Lemberg prepared by Ters. The town of Niemirow is taken after 2 hours of fighting. Cingel projectiles have once again proven their worth.

The battle west of Lemberg. 17 to 22 Sun.

17th of June; Continuing the march in the direction of Szezerzec, the division often came upon the enemy position mentioned. The batteries will be placed in position immediately.

June 18: Reconnaissance and preparations.

June 19: Breakthrough of the Grodetftellung. The 2nd Guards Infantry Division succeeded on 19.6. niði only to storm the energetically defended Tarte main position of the enemy, but also to advance their attack beyond the village of Magierow 12 km deep to the Lemberg-RawaRusta railway line. Not least, this success can be traced back to the exemplary cooperation of infantry and field artillery.

June 20-22: The batteries are pushed up to within 2 km of the railway line. The enemy fleht with outposts 8 km öftl. the train.

Follow steps in northbound. 23 Sun to 15 July 1915,

23 June 2nd Guards Infantry Division moved one division breadth left.

June 24: Rube is in full form.

After the conquest of Lemberg on June 22. 11th Army began to wheel left and to advance near the north against the Russian central position, while the left wing of the offensive front was now preparing to attack. Cs was true, the calls in the Warsaw area—

25

to seize Brest-Litovsk. However, he managed to avoid being attacked by skilfully executing a retreat.

25th to 28th June: The enemy sweeps against the Bormarfd in a northerly direction only very little resistance. The Rgt. reached on 25.6. the Punic area, on 26.2. Midalovsta, on 27.6. after a small skirmish the town of Uhnów, on the 28th after Ўберіфтрейен the Galician-Russian border the area of Grodyslawice (pursuit fire on standing columns).

29 June: On 29.6. From the heights south of Zubowice there is a farther view into the plain to the north, where, as far as the eye can see forward, to the rear and to the left, rowing columns of all weapons, mixed up in a motley jumble, are moving in a disorderly, hasty retreat near the north. The batteries, which have been charged far ahead in accelerated gait, have the desired Biele.

30 June: On 30.6. the Jaroslawiec region is reached without a fight.

1st July: For the first time (during the army's great left turn the enemy fell in a quickly raised position. The batteries energetically prepared the attack from their positions south and south of Stabrov, but only towards evening it was possible to to expel opponents.

July 2 Continuation of the advance in a north-westerly direction to the Magdan-Gitaniedi area. Here the enemy's resistance is thickened; we have arrived in front of the Wolica valley, which by nature is primarily

defensible. The enemy is holding the four-sided side of the valley with strong forces, which he defeated on July 3rd. after relatively heavy artillery preparation (losses at the 3rd battery) from the village of Strygow proceeded with an attack. In the well-observed art. Uneasy night.

July 4: Quiet day, no action.

July 5th: After his unsuccessful attacks, the enemy clears the west bank of the MWolica and takes up the strong position on the other side of the Sluss lowlands, about one and a half kilometers wide, in which he intends to take up the defense of the important Lublin-Cholm railway line, which runs from west to east which separates us only 30 km.

6th to 12th July: Pure combat activities. There is a refrain from a frontal attack on the first Wolita position, which should instead be encircled by an attack by the Tarnogora Guards Torp on Krasnoftaw to the west,

13th to 15th July: On 13.7. begin the 3erifieбинден. On 14.7. the batteries move into position on the slopes of the Wieprz valley near Dftrzyka, to fih on 15.7. to be able to zero in on the enemy position south of the village of Romanow.

Breakthrough battle at Krasnoftaw (Suli 16-18, 1915) and subsequent fighting (July 19-28).

16th July: After energetic preparations for firing, the infantry taking the enemy trenches, which had been dug up, punctually at the appointed minute. Immediately leben the batteries in pursuit and work forward with all energy in the clay soil, which has become bottomless due to heavy rain. The retreating enemy was fired upon, and the enemy batteries threatening our right flank from the Molifa were also attacked.

July 17: Unterbrodjen through a sudden night break, the attack in the direction of Krasnoftam continues. The enemy is putting up tough resistance in deep ditches and skilfully constructed bases (near Namule and Kratowistie). Forward assault guns (6th battery) work excellently. Towards evening Rranoftam is taken and a vapor pot is driven forward to the north-eastern bank of the Wieprz.

July 18th: The attack on July 18th. BE on ftarte, fresh forces, guards with ample artillery, which Der Ruffe brought to the thrust of his threatened linten ane. After our artillery had started the fight, first from the wide river bank Айз, the 1st and 3rd batteries went to energetically tamping the enemy trenches in shrapnel fire over the Wieprabride and (a Een in the village of Gory foot. Here they had a difficult position, but had outstanding part in the inoculation of strong enemy counterattacks. The leader of the I. Battalion, Əpin Engelhardt, was killed by infantry shells on his battlefield. The enemy now begins to evacuate the Volika position threatened by the capture of Krasnostav in the rear. A flying Detachment (in which the 2/4 @.) cheers the call coming back here considerably.

July 19th: The enemy shifts his fine line of defense back to the heavily fortified and fortified position at Krupice-Srupe, to which we advanced on July 19th. foot.

27

July 20th to 25th: Trying to get this position on 7/20. to take fails, also leads to the 21.7. attempted attack not to the Biel. Now (e6i the тiје Guard, especially on 23.7., launched violent attacks, which were also successful. (Defensive vessels pushed forward by the 1st and 5th Bttr. made a significant contribution to this.) The German attacks were no longer renewed against Krupe. Similar as on the Wolifa, here too the attacking part is to be swept up at a weaker point further to the west.

July 26-28: Pure combat activity (regrouping).

Durdbudrsidladt near Bistupice (July 29th and 30th) and Follow-up (July 31st to September 2nd).

July 29: Group Emmid successfully broke through next to the Gardetorps, as a result the enemy evacuated during the night of July 29, July 30. takes a strong position in front of our front and retreats northwards onto

the Lublin-Cholm railway line, where it moors. On a patrol to investigate the whereabouts of the enemy near Ryomiec Lt. i.e. R Arndt. Still in the evening the vain attempt is made to overrun the enemy.

July 31: On 7/31 the batteries initiate the U-attack from their positions at Rejowiec and Stajne with one-five preparatory pouring. The enemy lying hidden in Φi6i en and bushes is artillery hard to fall. The infantry formations, severely overexerted and stunted, made no progress.

August 1st to 2nd: On the night of 7/31 to 1.8. (ei the enemy retreated. But already after 10 km we encountered renewed resistance. Although the village of Bezet was taken with the help of a SturmGeldiikes, the attacks directed against the enemy high ground north of these villages on August 1 and 2 remained Unsuccessful, strong artillery preparations started.

August 3: The enemy actually withdraws during the night. The 2nd Guards Inf Division becomes Army reserve and has up to its 7.8. time to recover from the heavy exertion of the previous weeks.

August 4-5: Orisbiwat near Moglinita, 4 km west, Bezet.

28

August 6: Local bivouac near Zawadow, 13 km north-west. Moglinika.

7th ЖпашЕ The 2nd Garde-Inf.-Divifion joins the Plettenberg group, while the 1st Garde-Inf.-Divifion becomes army reserve. March to Stefanow (13 km north of the proposed shelter).

August 8th: rest day.

9 August: The Ruffe had meanwhile retreated to a prepared position in line Ostrow, Эгдефот, Uchnist, the regroupings necessary to attack this position were completed on 1 August. completed. of that day the advance troops of the enemy were thrown back to the main position. The batteries of II. Battalion move into their advanced positions, while T. department for compliance.

August 10: Examination and zeroing.

11 August: Initiated by extremely heavy artillery fire, the attack started at 10:30 am. Often dying under machine gun fire, but padding again and again, the infantry managed to break into the Ruffe position in the late afternoon, which the Ruffe then completely cleared during the night.

August 12: Ftar the enemy? pushing on, we get to the Olschowka area.